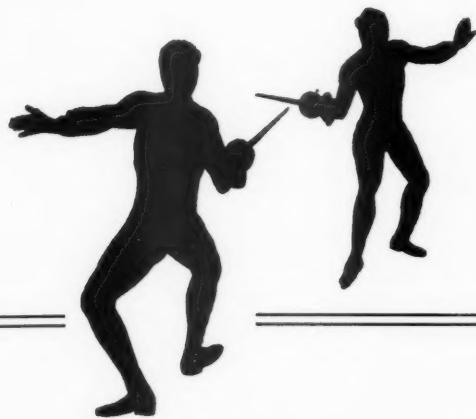


December 1949

American Fencing



The first issue of AMERICAN FENCING was prominently displayed in this window which attracted thousands of New Yorkers daily.

In This Issue . . .

ELECTRICAL EPEE ITEMS

NEW FENCING RULES

SUGGESTIONS FOR COACHES

OFFICIAL AFLA NOTICES

COLLEGIATE FENCING

FRENCH & GERMAN FENCING

Vol. 1

No. 2

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Changes of address should reach us promptly. Give us both the new and old address.

In this issue we present a better picture of what we are trying to achieve. The response to our efforts shows a nationwide acceptance of the fact that AMERICAN FENCING will become a vital force in the advancement of our sport. When you submit the results of competitions we should like to have the names of all entries with club affiliations, as well as the name of the coach of the winning individual or team so that we may give him due credit.

* * *

The electric epee has become standard equipment for all major competitions, and its improvement since the war has created an increasingly large group of epee fencers. Since the many advantages of the electric weapon will be nullified if the fencer fails to take proper care of his equipment, we present here in an article on the subject by the official technician for the A.F.L.A.

* * *

One of the best indications that fencing is now passing from adolescence to vigorous maturity in this country is the fact that so many new professionals are being developed from our amateur ranks.

* * *

AMERICAN FENCING has been given permission to print excerpts from a manuscript on how to teach fencing and we believe the selections to be presented herein will be of special interest to that group of young professional and amateur coaches. The author has taught fencing for over forty years and was U. S. Olympic coach in 1924. We hope that some of our other well qualified and experienced professionals will contribute articles that will benefit our younger men in a similar manner.

* * *

There have been several important changes in the rules of fencing. We have asked the man who has been chairman of the A.F.L.A. Rules Committee for the past ten years to bring us up to date. It would be well to take his article and compare it carefully with your present rules book.

* * *

We ask all fencers who have a business or profession to give serious consideration to a small ad in this magazine. It will not put a heavy burden on your advertising budget and will be a tremendous help to the sport through the financial assistance given to this magazine.

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France

FRENCH FENCING - THE F.F.E.

By Comdt. Louis Bontemps
President, F.F.E.

The Federation Francaise d'Escrime is divided into Leagues (Divisions) whose geographical boundaries are in general those of the ancient provinces of France, such as the Ile de France, Orleans, Champagne, Burgundy, Alsace, etc. Participating as League members are 250 salles d'armes representing a total of 6,800 enrolled fencers.

The authority of the F.F.E. also extends, technically, over 50 military salles as well as approximately one hundred other salles d'armes in Lycees and Colleges throughout France. In addition, the F.F.E. is charged with the organization of such salles, and the introduction of fencing, in 96 primary schools.

This system of instruction, employed by the F.F.E., is in cooperation with the 450 fencing masters representing the Academy of Maitres d'Armes of France, presided over by Maitre d'Armes Gauthier. These fencing masters are graduates of one of the two schools established for this purpose. One, a civilian school, is the Institute National des Sports at St. Maur near Paris. The other, a military academy, is at Antibes near Nice in the south of France. The civilian course requires three years to complete, and the military course two.

International fencing is based on two methods: the French and the Italian. The future of these methods is assured by the two schools of fencing masters cited above. It would be desirable for the great nations to continue forming schools of fencing for future maitres d'armes on an international scale — thereby creating different methods based on the national temperaments of each.

Official AFLA Notes

By Dernell Every, Secretary

TWO NEW DIVISIONS

The Board of Governors at its meeting on October 26th granted charters to two new Division of the AFLA. The Georgia Division, with headquarters in Atlanta, was given jurisdiction over AFLA fencing in the entire state of Georgia.

A charter was also approved for a San Diego Division, which will give the state of California its third division. This new division is to have jurisdiction over all territory within a 50 mile radius of San Diego, California. Inasmuch as San Diego and Los Angeles are 125 miles apart, the two divisions whose activities will now be centered in those cities will have no occasion to fear any overlap in jurisdiction.

The formation of this Division came about primarily as a result of the stimulation to fencing in San Diego by Colonel George V. Cherney, fencing master, formerly of New York City.

CHANGES IN THE A.F.L.A. DIRECTORY

Several changes in address and in divisional officership have occurred since the last publication of the directory, as well as the addition of new divisions. A listing of the changes and additions follows:

Columbus

Secretary—C. B. Richeson, Stadium Club, Ohio State U., Columbus 10.

Georgia

Chairman—Richard T. Morenus, 364 Old Ivy Road N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Secretary—Carl N. Miacco, 690 Piedmont Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

San Diego

Chairman—Herman A. Hersum, 150 National Avenue, Chula Vista, California.

Secretary—Sherman A. Thornsberry, 4063—46th Street, San Diego, California.

New England

Secretary—Martin Martinian, 370 Windsor Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Wisconsin

Chairman—Edmond F. Zeisig, 152 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.

The former Texas division has split up into two divisions since the original division's activities were hampered by size. The new divisions are as follows:

North Texas

Chairman—Hal Lattimore, 1416 Mistletoe Drive, Fort Worth, Texas.

Secretary—Miss Helen Gray, 6318 Bryan Parkway, Dallas, Texas.

Gulf Coast (South Texas)

Chairman—William T. Brown, P. O. Box 1030, Texas City, Texas.

Secretary—No report.

Corrections in Metropolitan Schedule

Feb. 11 (Washington Square Epee Cup) At Fencers Club.

May 14 (Three Weapon Individual) Entry fee \$1.60.

Donald A. Cetrulo, fencing instructor and law student at Rutgers U., recently won a television jackpot and announced that one-half of the money would be turned over to the Italian family who saved his brother Dean's life during the war. Dean, former national champion and member of the Olympic team, was shot down near Salerno and was cared for by the Bova family upon his escape from a Nazi camp.

*Southern California***U.C.L.A.**

Dean Cetrulo, former national champion in foil and sabre, and member of the 1948 U. S. Olympic Fencing Team, has been made fencing coach at U.C.L.A. Before joining the professional ranks, he compiled an excellent record as an amateur. He served in the Air Force during the War, was captured, and escaped. His father and two brothers have been capable fencers and teachers of fencing so Dean is following a family tradition.

COMMENTARY . . .

By Ralph B. Faulkner

Fencing in Southern California is looking up.

* * * *

The first contest of the season was the Fleurepee, a match of two-man teams. These teams are composed of one man in foil and one in epee, but they must be from different salles.

Out of an entry of ten teams, the team composed of Del Reynolds (LAAC) fencing epee, and sixteen-year-old Sewall Shurts (FSF) in foil, won the trophy.

* * * *

The men's Prep brought out 45 entrants and was won by Nottingham (AN) in a close final which saw Allen (FSF), with only one defeat, forced to withdraw because of a knee injury.

* * * *

The women's Prep was won by Edna Lawrence of the new Ingleaire Club in a field of 18 contestants.

* * * *

The Novice Foil for men drew 46 entries and was won by Comley (FSF) after a hard fight which produced some of the best fencing we've seen in such a low-classification match.

* * * *

The women's Novice Foil was contested by 18 fair sword-swishers and brought out some of the wildest jabbing seen since the days of the Amazons. Vivacious little Miss Mitchell of the Pasadena Cavaliers finally won the fence-off from Leona Katz (FSF) in a bout which saw the loser sent sprawling backward off the strip. Did I hear "The weaker sex"!!

* * * *

The men's Junior Foil Team resulted in a walk-away for the FSF team composed of David Rice, Phil Romano and Sewall Shurts. Six teams entered, and the stiffest competition was expected from the veteran LAAC trio of Del Reynolds, Steve Bardon and Harvey Pennek, but they bowed to the FSF 5-1. Strongest opposition came from the Hollywood AC, whose Ben Cottle defeated all three of the Falcons, but the AC was turned back 5-3.

* * * *

The Junior Foil for men was the upset of this season to date. Forty-eight men from 10 fencing organizations were finally reduced to a final of nine which ended in a three-way tie between Doris Mitchell, veteran from the Cavaliers, and Shurtz and Romano of the Falcons. Both Shurtz and Romano had beaten Mitchell earlier in the competition, but then came the deluge. Mitchell, whose red hair, square jaw and bulging muscles were not in vain, took a hitch in his belt, clenched his teeth and announced that he had been a Junior long enough. He then proceeded to give Shurtz and Romano a lesson which they won't forget for many a moon. Both took the drubbing of their young lives and we hope they learned something. Our hats off to Mitchell who is now an Intermediate.

* * * *

ABBREVIATIONS: LAAC, Los Angeles AC; FSF, Faulkner School of Fencing; AN, Aldo Nadi.

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ELECTRIC EPEE ITEMS

This new magazine, "American Fencing," reaching as it does several thousand fencers with each issue, provides a medium through which we all can cooperate to disseminate information, establish standards, clarify rules and generally coordinate our sport in a way possibly never approached before in the U.S.A.

The development of the electric scoring device has come about through desire of swordsmen to get away from the human element in calling touches. The stiff fluted blade of the duelling sword (invented, it is said, by Count Konigsmark) and the style of play required by the weapon, made the development basically plausible. Untold thousands of hours have been devoted in all countries where fencing is practiced, by fencers, manufacturers and engineers interested in fencing, designing and building all kinds of scoring machines. As Winston Churchill might have said . . . never have so many done so much for so little!! Since this issue coincides with the opening of a new fencing season, probably the most useful thing to be achieved will be to make a summary of answers to the questions which are most prevalent in the electric epee game and to circulate a few reminders.

First and foremost should be a reminder about the new rule mentioned

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By Charles E. Willous
Official Technician, A.F.L.A.

in the foreign news item in the last issue of "American Fencing." The new rule was adopted because of experience throughout Europe and in Cairo with the nullification of the double touch which was tried out last year. Now the double touch is to count as in earlier seasons, but the possibility of scoring doubles is reduced because the time lapse in the scoring machines is to be cut to one twenty-fifth of a second as against the one fifteenth used in the past. On most scoring sets the changing of the timing is a comparatively simple matter. However, the accurate checking of the timing is not always so simple. The owners of scoring units who are able to do so are invited to submit their sets to the A.F.L.A. in New York, which is equipped with a master timer which indicates within one-one thousandth of a second the actual timing of the circuit in accordance with F.I.E. standards.

It might be a good idea also to remind all electric epee men to check their weapons and to do it now. There is nothing so disheartening to the fencer, the officials and the technicians as to find immediately prior to competition that a weapon is not functioning, has illegal dimensions or that it does not meet one or more of the many specifications required. Because an epee was working satisfactorily last winter does not mean that it will function immediately without attention. Most prevalent troubles with electric weapons which have been stored away for any length of time are:

- (1) Corrosion of the contact on the point tip.
- (2) Corrosion of aluminum bell guards.
- (3) Loose weapon assembly due to shrinkage of wooden hilts.

Correction of these conditions can usually be accomplished in the following ways:

- (1) Remove the point tip by taking out the retaining screws—be careful that the point and the pressure spring behind it do not pop out and get lost. The contact is usually a very small spring or a small conical point. A very light rubbing with smooth emery cloth (crocus cloth) is usually enough to insure good contact.
- (2) Aluminum bell guards should be cleaned several times each season, with medium emery cloth or a wire brush. The gray coating which forms on aluminum is an insulating oxide which in effect makes a bell guard a part of the fencer's uniform inasmuch as the scoring machine will register if a point lands on a dirty aluminum bell. The chrome plated bells do away with this hazard, weigh no more than aluminum being inherently stronger and thinner, and generally stand up to rough usage better than aluminum.

(3) Wrap the hilt with a few layers of canvas and grip firmly in a vise (only tightly enough to keep from turning) and tighten the pommel. A loose assembly may create an open ground connection with a result similar to that described at (2). On weapons with connectors inside the guard, when tightening the pommel be sure that the conductor wires are not pinched between the hilt and the guard. This is particularly important on weapons made in Europe which usually have extremely thin wires leading from the connector to the groove in the blade. On weapons with American pommel connectors, loosen side screw in pommel, lift out electrical connector, tighten pommel and then replace connector, being sure to tighten the side screw securely.

Needless to say, the foregoing are more or less generalities, but it is hoped that they will be of help to all those concerned with electric weapon maintenance. To some who may consider these notes too elementary, experience has shown many times that athletes travel from near and far to compete in National Championships with epees which are almost beyond repair. No technician can be expected to completely overhaul weapons immediately before or during a meet. His function is actually to check weapons and to say whether they are acceptable for competition or not. In A.F.L.A. competitions for the past few years extreme leniency has been shown in this regard in an effort to get the sport on its feet. A verbal educational campaign has been attempted because there had been no suitable printed medium heretofore. Soon—possibly even this season—rules must be enforced to the letter in every competition and weapons not coming within all specified tolerances will not be accepted in A.F.L.A. competitions.

The rules book phraseology regarding weapon requirements is necessarily somewhat lengthy—any written description of mechanical and electrical devices must be—so in order to clarify the general understanding of acceptable weapons in accordance with F.I.E. and A.F.L.A. standards, the dimensioned drawings (Figs. A & B) are presented. These illustrations should save much discussion and last minute attempts at finding and interpreting rules. It is suggested that they be on hand at all electric epee competitions. Each picture is complete and self-explanatory.

There are two types of weapon-to-body-wire connector which are official according to the F.I.E. and the A.F.L.A. These are generally referred to as the European standard and the U. S. standard.

The U. S. standard makes use of a commercial connector known as "Amphenol" which is used throughout the world on the most important radio and television circuits where perhaps

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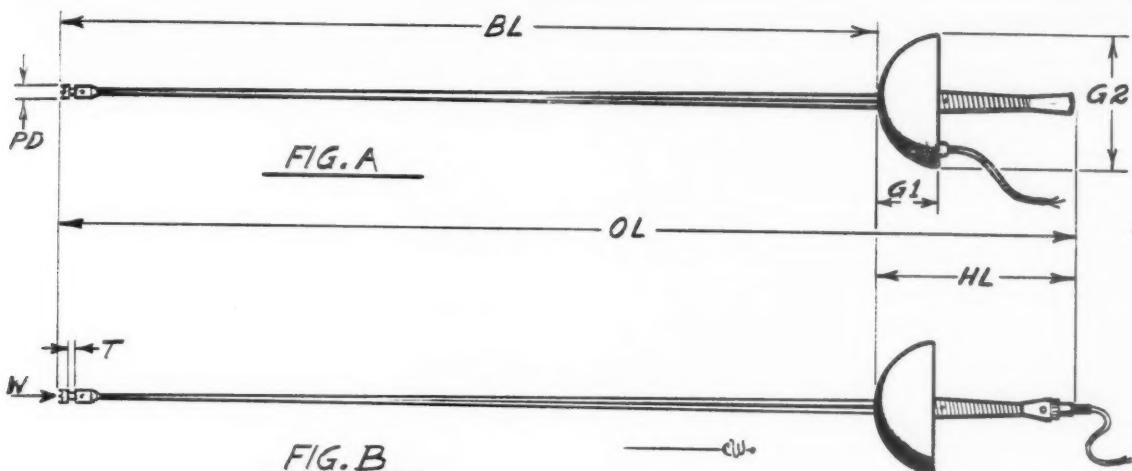
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OL—Overall Length 43-5/16 ins. maximum. **BL—Blade Length** 35-7/16 ins. maximum.

HL—Assembled Handle Length including thickness of guard 9-3/16 ins. maximum.

G1—Depth of Guard 1-3/16 ins. minimum, 2-5/32 maximum.

G2—Diameter of Guard 5-13/32 ins. maximum.

PD—Point Diameter 15/64 ins. minimum, 5/16 maximum.

W—Minimum Weight to be SUPPORTED by point—26½ ounces.

T—Travel of point tip—0.039 ins. to make contact, plus 0.020 maximum allowable after contact.

NOTE:

A maximum blade cannot be used with a maximum handle. Such an assembly will exceed the maximum overall length.

Maximum weight of weapon—27 2/10 oz.

On weapons with hilt connectors (fig. A), when the body wire is attached, any projection above the top line of the guard must be such that a touch will register thereon, and must not afford protection to the hand.

On weapons with pommel connectors, the overall measurement must include the body wire connector as shown in Fig. B. The wire re-enforcing spring above the connector must be covered with insulating tape.

much more is at stake than the scoring of a touch by a fencer. In 1945 electric epee was in sorry straits in the U. S. A., and much of the trouble was traceable to the "banana jacks" and "banana plugs" which were in use at the time. After extended trial and proven performance the Amphenols were adopted as standard by the A.F.L.A. in 1947. These connectors are of reasonable price, sturdy construction and well adapted to fencing, since they are designed so that the pulling and bending strains set up by the action of the fencer are never transmitted to the electrical connections proper. Moreover, the Amphenol connectors have a positive locking ring which does away with the makeshift leather straps, pieces of adhesive tape, rubber bands and pieces of string so commonly used on weapons and body wires having banana jacks and plugs, in attempts to maintain good electrical contact. This action by the League is largely responsible for the tremendous growth in the sport over the last two years—from a haphazard single competition in one club at the end of the year, to the holding of dozens of matches for the entire fencing season consisting of hundreds of bouts in clubs and colleges throughout the country.

In the 1948 Olympics in England, the then new U. S. standard connectors were accepted as official by the F.I.E. It was agreed that for weapons having the body wire attached to the pommel, the overall length of the weapon should include the body wire connector because the connection was so strong it could be used in the manner of an extended handle. This rule

has given rise to some misunderstanding here since the Olympics, it being understood by some fencers that weapons with pommel connectors are automatically over maximum length when the body wire is attached. This misunderstanding comes about mainly because of the rules covering all weapons, and is one of the reasons for the illustrations offered here (Figs. A & B).

Keep this basic rule in mind. It is not possible to use a maximum length blade with a maximum length handle assembly. Such a weapon will be more than the maximum allowable overall length regardless of its make or type.

Weapons which are too long and which are made of components from France and Italy as well as from the U. S. show up repeatedly at competitions. Check your own weapons against the figures A & B and be sure that they conform with the rules. Don't take someone else's word for it. The rules have been set up by international agreement, the dimensions are in print for anyone interested to observe—no amount of last minute shouting and wrangling immediately before a match will change a weapon's dimensions; nor will it change the rules.

This article has been written with the idea of getting a new season off to the best possible start.

The hope is that it will be of some interest and usefulness to all those fencers who enjoy the keen and merciless competition of the true duel, with an emotionless machine to call the touches.

If there are specific questions which any readers may have, a letter to

"Electric Epee Items," care of this magazine, will be answered either in these columns or in person.

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THE NEW FENCING RULES

Pending the new edition of the A.F.L.A. Fencing Rules next year, under the chairmanship of Norman C. Armitage, I shall endeavor to summarize the more important amendments to the technical rules and conventions of fencing (Part Three of our Rules Book) which have been made by the F.I.E. and adopted by the A.F.L.A. since 1940. These technical rules and conventions are uniform throughout the United States, as a matter of principle, in order to insure that American fencers will compete under the same basic rules as prevail throughout the world. On the other hand, the F.I.E. regulations on the organization and conduct of competitions have only a persuasive force, and are not incorporated into our rules except as they fit into our local situation.

New Epee Rules

1. Double touches in epee are again to be scored against both contestants as provided in Rule 504. Last year's temporary provision for the annulment of double touches has been repealed.

2. The electrical epee machine must register a double touch whenever the interval between two hits is not less than 1/25th of a second and not more than 1/20th of a second. The same maximum tolerance is allowed throughout the construction of the apparatus. (Amend Rule 31 accordingly.)

3. If the machine registers a double touch, but the timing of the machine is slower than the 1/20th of a second, the touches may be annulled under Rule 714 (d).

4. For the annulment of a touch, it is not necessary that the irregularities described in Rules 714 (a) to 714 (d) be repeated every time a test is made, as long as the irregularity is established beyond doubt at least once.

5. A fencer's right to have a touch annulled is lost if he changes or adjusts his equipment without permission prior to the director's decision, or if he goes back on guard and resumes play. (Rule 714.)

6. When the irregularities described in Rules 714 (a) and 714 (b) are caused by a disconnection of the plugs joining the body wire and the reel wire at the fencer's back, the fencer does not lose his right to annulment of a touch unless the security device required by Rule 34 is in good working order.

7. The fencer is responsible for keeping his blade and guard free from oxidation, glue, paint or other substance which might cause the opponent's thrust to register a touch. A touch so registered may not be annulled. (New exception added to Rule 714-b.)

8. Touches registered while the apparatus or the personal armament of the fencer is defective are annulled because they are doubtful, and the

fencer who receives such a touch is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Therefore, in the event of double touches, the principle embodied in Rule 715 has been extended to all epee bouts, whether electrical or not, by appropriate amendments to Rule 644. An example has been added by the F.I.E. as follows: "A leads by 2-0. Then the apparatus registers a double touch which would make A the winner by 3-1; but it is established that there is an irregularity which operates solely to the disadvantage of A. A has the right to claim the double touch instead of having the whole action annulled." The same rule applies when there is no electrical apparatus, but the director thinks there is a double touch and the touch received by A is doubtful under the usual rules of judging, but the touch scored by A is certain.

9. In electrical epee competitions held without the neutralized strip, if there is no positive majority sustaining the validity of the hit or establishing that it landed on the ground (e.g. three abstentions, or contrary opinions of the two field judges and an abstention by the director), the touch is "doubtful." **In no case may the director consider the opinion of any other person.** (Addition to Rule 642 after second sentence.)

10. The specifications for the elec-

By Miguel A. de Capriles
Chairman, A.F.L.A. Rules Committee
1939 to 1949

trical button (Rule 254) now require that the edges connecting any two adjoining prongs of the point d'arret be rounded for at least one-half of their length. The electrical button must be secured to the blade by two screws on diametrically opposite sides. (Added to Rule 258-a.)

11. Standards have been set for measuring the electrical resistance of the fencer's armament: (a) the maximum resistance of the active circuit of the epee, measured from prong to prong, with the button in the registering position, is fixed at 3 Ohms; (b) the maximum resistance of the ground circuit, measured from any point of contact on the blade or guard to the ground-prong in the epee, is fixed at 2 Ohms; and (c) the minimum insulation, measured between any two of the three prongs while the button is in neutral position, is fixed at 50,000 Ohms. These standards have been deliberately chosen to make possible accurate mounting of electrical epees by persons who do not have the facilities of making the necessary electrical tests, provided the work is done carefully.

Rules of General Application

12. The rules on testing of equipment, previously restricted to the electrical weapon (Rules 207, 208, 209), have now been made applicable to all weapons. (Renumber 203, a, b, and c.)

13. The women's costume (Rule 219) may now include a divided skirt (the *jup-e-culotte*) as an alternative to trousers.

14. Time-out in case of accident remains as stated in Rule 516. However, in case of "indisposition," time-out may be granted only once during the bout, and then only for a period not longer than ten minutes.

15. Stalling is prohibited. Add to Rule 517 the following sentence: "If, during a bout, one of the competitors seeks unduly to prolong the normal interruptions in combat, the director may warn him for the first offense, penalize him one touch for a second offense, and exclude him from the competitions for a third offense."

16. In judging, the only approved procedure is for the judge to raise his hand to warn the director when he sees or thinks he sees a touch. The verbal call is eliminated. (Rule 615.)

17. A.F.L.A. Rule 641 has been adopted and extended by the F.I.E. to cases in which a full jury of four judges is available: "If the two judges assigned to watch a particular fencer abstain, the director may question the other two judges concerning a possible touch received by such fencer, provided these other judges are in a position to see the action; for example, a riposte on the back of a fencer who has fleched and passed beyond his opponent."

18. The qualifying clauses "even though correctly executed" or "correctly executed" should be deleted

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from Rules 830, 831 (two places) 832 (e) and 833 (c).

19. The term "invitation" has been deleted from the rules governing the right of way. Accordingly, Rule 826 should now read: "If the defender is not in line, the attack may proceed, etc." And Rule 918, defining the invitation, should be eliminated.

20. The last clause in Rule 833 (d) should be amended to read: while the defender's parry is followed by an immediate and successful direct riposte, executed in a single fencing tempo without withdrawal of the arm." (Note: The wisdom of this amendment may be seriously doubted, since the rules define a "direct" riposte as one made in the same line as the parry; compare a riposte made to septime from a quarte parry in foil, or from octave to sixte, and the great majority of sabre ripes.)

Other F.I.E. Amendments

In addition to the foregoing, the F.I.E. has redrafted many of its rules without substantially changing their meaning, and has included some illustrations. An attempt has been made to systematize fencing terminology even further, but the new definitions are not on the whole well drafted, and will be restudied by our Rules Committee before adoption by the A.F.L.A.

Among the changes in the method of conducting competitions, the most interesting is a new order of bouts for both team and individual events, which if adopted by the A.F.L.A. would abolish Rule 411 with respect to the contestants' drawing lots for their places on the strip. The F.I.E. rule now requires the fencer who is first called under the new order of bouts to place himself on the right of the director; and the new order of bouts is designed so that a fencer will start one-half of his bouts on the right of the director. However, the new F.I.E. table (which would supplant our Rule 43-a and 65) has some technical weaknesses which will be called to the attention of the F.I.E. before appropriate action is taken by the A.F.L.A.

The 1940 rule requiring a rotating jury of five directors for F.I.E. championship finals has now been abandoned. Instead, the F.I.E. requires that two complete juries be available for the finals, each jury officiating for one-fourth of the bouts and changing after every quarter.

The 1949 experiment of organizing the world championships on the basis of direct elimination for the top 16 contestants has also been abandoned; hereafter, all world and Olympic championships will be conducted with a final round-robin of at least eight fencers, as formerly. However, other international competitions may continue to be run on a direct elimination basis.

An increase in the membership of the A.F.L.A. is the surest way to guarantee the future development of our sport. Have you joined? Get your fencing friends to join.

Washington

RESULTS OF FIRST COMPETITIONS

The men's foil ended in a three-way tie for two prizes. Maurice Castle placed first, followed by Alvin Garcia and Dan Drumheller. All three are from the Spokane F. C.

The epee event was won by Castle, and second place went to Bert Anderson of Washington State College. Only two prizes awarded.

The sabre competition carried only one prize and was won by Garcia of the Spokane F. C. Castle narrowly missed a clean sweep when he placed second.

Washington State College, under coach Nick Peters, has scheduled meets with Gonzaga, and Idaho Universities, and expects to meet the U. of Washington, U. of British Columbia, Oregon State and U. of Oregon.

COMPETITIONS IN THE INLAND EMPIRE

Exact dates and places may be obtained by writing to Mr. R. Hyslop, N. 2913 West Oval, Spokane. A.F.L.A. competitions in hold type.

NOVICE FOIL. Individual. Christmas holidays. Spokane.

HANDICAP FOIL. Individual. Christmas holidays. By invitation.

INLAND EMPIRE FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP. Team. February 1950.

NORTHWEST -INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP. Team. March 1950.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS. Individual. By invitation, at Washington State College, Pullman, March 1950.

INLAND EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS. Individual. Women's Junior and Open, men's Junior and Open foil, Open epee, sabre and three-weapon. Spokane F. C., April 1950.

SPOKANE DIVISIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS. Open Individuals. Limited to Division members. April 1950.

Connecticut

Results of Competitions

WOMEN'S FOIL—OPEN INDIVIDUAL

- Charlotte Grason Cheshire
- Jane Pascale Gateway School for Girls
- Marguerite Branchaud YMCA, New Haven

FOIL—OPEN INDIVIDUAL

- Maurice Karnaugh Yale University
- Kendell Shaler Waterbury YMCA
- Joseph Janetty Waterbury YMCA

SABRE—OPEN INDIVIDUAL

- Robert Blum Trinity College
- Romolo Garbatini New Haven YMCA
- Karl Bakke Yale University

EPEE—INDIVIDUAL

- Maurice Karnaugh Yale University
- John Firth Yale University
- Romolo Garbatini New Haven YMCA

WOMEN'S FOIL—NOVICE INDIVIDUAL

- Noella Beaulieu Waterbury YMCA
- Sandra Whitehead Gateway School for Girls
- Barbara Barnes Waterbury YMCA

FOIL—NOVICE INDIVIDUAL

- Paul Anderson University of Connecticut
- Walter Allan Waterbury YMCA
- John Gregopoulos University of Conn.

SABRE—NOVICE INDIVIDUAL

- Walter Rufleth Waterbury YMCA
- Stefan Machlup Yale University
- Louis D'Amanda Trinity College

EPEE INDIVIDUAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

- Maurice Karnaugh Yale University
- Jerry Lehrfeld Trinity College
- Ernest Testa New Haven YMCA

FOIL—NON MEDALIST INDIVIDUAL

- Robert Blum Trinity College
- Joe Bodner Yale University
- Anthony Amendola New Haven YMCA

SCHEDULE

January		
8 (NBA) Foil—Women's Open		Fee \$1.00
15 (S) Foil—Men's Open		Fee \$1.10
22 (N) Sabre—Open		Fee \$1.10
29 (W) Epee—Open		Fee \$1.10
February		
5 (W) Foil—Women's Open		Fee \$1.00
12 (N) Foil—Men's Junior		Fee \$1.10
19 (NB) Sabre—Junior		Fee \$1.10
Epee—Junior		Fee \$1.10
March		
5 (NB) Three Weapon Team State Champ.		\$4.50
12 (G) Foil—Women's Team State Champ.		\$4.50
19 (B) Foil—Men's Team State Champ.		\$4.50
26 (W) Sabre—Team State Champ.		\$4.50
April		
9 (N) Epee Individual State Champ.		\$1.50
16 (G) Foil—Women's Individual State Champ.		\$1.50
23 (W) Foil—Men's Individual State Champ.		\$1.50
30 (N) Sabre—Individual State Champ.		\$1.50
May		
7 (NB) Three Weapon Individual State Championship		\$1.50
14 (W) Foils for Two (Co-ed)		
20 (W) Out to Lunge Nite-Hotel Elton		
(B) Bridgeport YMCA		
(G) Gateway School, New Haven		
(N) New Haven YMCA		
(NB) New Britain YMCA		
(NBW) New Britain YWCA		
(S) Stamford YMCA		
(W) Waterbury YMCA		

All meets scheduled will be held on Sunday and will start at 1:30 P.M. A participant more than 15 minutes late will not be allowed to fence.

BOUT COMMITTEE

Walter Allen	Chairman
Charlotte Grason	Women
Green	Foil
Peterson and French	Epee
Garbatini	Sabre

PINCHART

OLYMPIC COACH

Rene Pinchart, 3 times U.S. Olympic Fencing Team Coach and Fencing Master at the Fencers Club in New York, internationally recognized for his ability to train fine fencers, says this about our No. 111

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SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NEW PROFESSIONAL AND THE AMATEUR COACH

This book will be useful only to such amateurs and professionals as are qualified to teach fencing; people with the knowledge and practical ability to fence well. By the term "good fencer" it is not meant that the teacher must have been a champion, but it is essential that his handwork be precise and his movements correct; that there be a proper sense of timing and distance; that he understand the theory of fencing.

The Fencing Group

The author has been approached many times concerning the methods dealing with setting up a fencing group in clubs and schools. The suggestions that follow are a few of the products of the experience of years:

1. Organization of a Fencing Club.

In order to establish a club on a sound basis, several aspects must be considered. These factors consist largely of the varied materials which, when integrated, become the club itself. They are the coach, equipment, membership, facilities and a governing body. Basically, the success of a fencing club is dependent upon the qualifications of the coach. His ability to teach and organize his class is directly correlated to the vitality of the club.

The club itself should be run by a governing body selected by the members. The coach is under the authority of this body and his duties are strictly those that have to do with instruction.

By J. M. Castello
Copyright, 1949, J. M. Castello

The schedule of classes must be in accordance with the convenience of the majority, and the fencing room must be made as attractive and popular as possible. A desire to learn the sport is enhanced by presenting to members surroundings that are conducive to attendance. In all organizations there is likely to be politics, and the coach can do the club and himself no greater service than to refrain from interference in such matters.

Because fencing is the type of sport that it is, the fencing master must be one who can inspire mental and physical fitness in the pupil. A broad educational background, tact, tolerance, fairness and the widest possible knowledge of his profession are the requisites of a good coach. Mention must be made of the fact that fencing in the United States, more than any other sport, has been taught and guided by men who were not native-born. These individuals brought a strict European concept of discipline to be developed in a fencer, and it is generally conceded that these ideas often broke down interest in the game and to some measure hindered the relaxation necessary to the sport. This is by no means a reflection upon the many excellent foreign-born professionals who have taught and are teaching fencing here. These men have played a necessary and very important role in the development of the sport in this country. We have now reached the point of development, however, where the application of the American sport psychology is of paramount importance. Fortunately we have now begun to develop, in large numbers, native-born American fencers who are able and willing to become fencing masters. Their understanding of the American mind accompanied by proper psychological and training techniques will contribute much to the future expansion of the sport.

An understanding of the aims of the individual fencer helps to enhance the instructor's reputation. Thus, the fencer who desires no more than a good work-out and a shower differs from the youngster who is intent on becoming a champion. Some men are incapable of becoming really good because of age or physical condition. These men must not be left on the side-lines; they begin to feel neglected and soon lose interest. The coach should see to it that these men have the opportunity to fence with the best in the club and to engage in as many bouts as possible. Often young men with tremendous ambition but limited potential will be found. Their attitude is exactly the one all fencers should have, and even though they cannot be truly great they must not be discouraged.

The popularity of the club can be

heightened by the production of a winning team. The accompanying publicity is invaluable.

The coach should encourage membership in the Amateur Fencers League of America and such local associations that have as their aim the advancement of the sport.

High School fencing is the cradle of the future of the sport in America and, as such, it is more than worthy of club patronage. In order to promote and publicize the sport, the club should see to it that all its exhibitions, matches, etc., are open at least to members of high school teams so that these young hopefuls may witness the events without charge. It must be constantly kept in mind that high school fencers will form the nucleus of future clubs and these youngsters may find it difficult to pay the admission price.

2. Organizing a school or college team.

The same factors governing the formation of a club are actively in play in connection with the organization of a school or college team. Here again the selection of a coach will play an important part in the success of the venture.

The first step in forming a school or college team is the call for candidates. If notices are posted properly a good number can be expected to answer the call. During the course of the first meeting the coach should give an exhibition, but if this is not possible he should at least give a good explanation of the game; its advantages athletically, the social advantages of being on the team, the advantage it has over other sports in the curriculum in that it can be actively continued long after school days are over.

Publicity again plays an important role. The school should be constantly made aware of the team and its activities. The school paper must be encouraged to publish all news-worthy material about the squad.

The appointment of a manager is an essential preliminary step in molding the squad into a team. The manager is to handle all administrative matters, make contacts with other schools, and act as host to visiting teams.

The choice of captain should be left to some future time when all members of the team are well acquainted. The captain must be selected by his teammates and, above all, the coach should make no attempt to influence the selection. To do so would be disastrous.

The fencing coach, in assuming his responsibilities, should take into consideration the number of men he will need for his team. It is advisable to plan on three men per weapon, with a second and even third group of each. It is bad policy to discourage

MONTAGUE
OF C.C.N.Y.

James Montague, Coach of Fencing at C.C.N.Y. and the Salle Montague, a fencing master of distinction for more than a score of years, whose pupils and teams have always been top national contenders, tried our No. 111 and has this to say about our

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anyone not falling into this select group. The growth of a strong fencer is predicated on many factors beyond immediate control, and anyone outside the chosen group may suddenly develop into a formidable fencer.

As emphasized before, the temperament and education of American youth must be taken into account. The psychology applied must conform with the background of the pupil. The coach should instill the spiritual ideal of sport which is manifested in good sportsmanship. The will to win will be superseded by the desire to live up to the code of good sportsmanship. If this is not done, animosity will develop within the group and between competing groups.

The coach and members of the team should get equal enjoyment from all aspects of the team. The coach should be interested in his men and in their scholastic standings. The more genuine interest the coach manifests in his team, the greater will be the esteem in which they hold him. The affection that a team has for its coach will react directly upon the discipline maintained. It is not uncommon to find such well-earned esteem lasting long after school and college days are done with.

West Point

The U. S. Military Academy has announced the appointment of Marcel Pasche as fencing coach for the coming season.

Mr. Pasche was an amateur fencer for many years and won the National Epee title in 1920. He studied under Martin Capdeville, Joseph de Vos, Rene Pinchart, Giorgio Santelli and Marcel Cabijos. In 1935 he opened a fencing salle in New Jersey, and for the past six years has taught at St. John's University, Bryn Mawr, and Vassar.

Germany

AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE (From report printed in "L'Escrime Francaise" for July 1949)

Two fencing centers are in operation, one at Wiesbaden (founded by Capt. Hammond before his return to the U. S.) and another at Frankfort (which includes Commodore Doughty, Capt. Sullivan and Lt. Gordon).

The fencing master at Wiesbaden is Nicho-lai Perno, while at Frankfort our old friend Jack Dimond, former coach at West Point, is holding sway.

Annapolis

Andre R. Deladrier has been appointed Assistant Fencing Master at the Naval Academy. He was N.C.A.A. champion in 1942 and captained the St. John's team of 1943. He attained senior A.F.L.A. rank in all weapons before turning professional. He formerly coached Ohio State.

Massachusetts

The Boston Fencing Club, at Y.W.C.A., Clarendon Street, extends non-resident privileges to all members of the A.F.L.A. The club has increased its membership and expects a very active season.



Joseph Fiems
President
National Fencing Coaches' Association of America

Mr. Fiems is a graduate, and later instructor, of the Military Institute of Belgium. He was Regimental Fencing Master in the Belgian army before coming to the U. S. in 1928. He has taught fencing at various American colleges and was appointed to Annapolis in 1936.

Wisconsin

COMPETITIONS SCHEDULED

Jan. 12U. of Wisconsin alumni meet
MarchMunicipal Tournament
MayState Novice and Senior meets

Definite dates and other details may be obtained from E. F. Zeisig, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 3. Additional events are being planned.

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THE N.F.C.A.A.

By Andre R. Deladrier
Secretary-Treasurer of the N.F.C.A.A.

The Coaches' Association was started in 1941 by the efforts of Mr. Robert Grasso of Yale, and originally included only such coaches as had teams entered in the N.C.A.A. championships. In 1948 the organization assumed its present name and opened its membership to all fencing coaches. In 1949 the present constitution was formally adopted. The purpose of the Association is to group in one body the fencing coaches of the U. S. A., to raise the standards of fencing in this country, and to protect the interests and welfare of its members.

Committees

Executive: J. Fiems, Chairman; A. Deladrier, Secretary; S. Breckinridge; J. Montague; C. Schmittner.

Membership: M. Garret, Chairman; G. Cointe, J. McKee.

Rules: B. de Tuscan, Chairman; A. Hermanson; G. Santelli.

Finance: M. Garret, Chairman; J. Smith.

Present Membership

S. Breckinridge (U. of Kentucky), H. Castello (N.Y.U.), J. Castelli (N.Y.U.), J. M. Castello (Tampa), G. Cointe (Cornell), L. Dargie (Boston), A. Deladrier (Annapolis), B. de Tuscan (Detroit), J. Fiems (Annapolis), T. Friedman (N'Western), E. Funke (San Francisco), M. Garret (Illinois U.), A. Grasso (Yale), R. Grasso (Yale), H. Halberstadt (San Francisco), A. Hermanson (Chicago U.), R. Kaplan (Ohio State), E. Lucia (Riverdale), H. Lucia (St. Peters), A. Masley (U. of Wisconsin), H. Melton (Notre Dame), J. Montague (C.C.N.Y.), J. McKee (Santa Monica), R. Peroy (Harvard), R. Perry (Detroit), G. Quinby (Bowdoin), S. Rostas (Amherst), G. Santelli (N.Y.), C. Schmittner (Michigan State), S. Schwartz (U. of Buffalo), S. Sieja (Princeton), A. Sobociński (Brown), P. Stevens (Lafayette), A. Tauber (Yeshiva), S. Velarde (Columbia), R. Wieder (Western Reserve).

* * *

Editor's Note: If you are a fencing coach and do not belong to the Association, write to Mr. Deladrier at the U. S. Naval Academy for further information.

NEW HUNGARIAN FENCING MASTER

On October 14th Mr. Odon Niederkirchner arrived in the United States and within one week had been retained as assistant fencing master at both the New York Athletic Club and the Fencers Club. At the New York Athletic Club he serves under veteran fencing master, James Murray, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and at the Fencers Club under Rene Pinchart on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mr. Niederkirchner came to the United States through sponsorship by the NYAC under the Displaced Persons Act. He had been fencing master at the Military Central Institute of Physical Education in Budapest from August 1928 to November 1931. From that time until he fled from Hungary in 1944 Mr. Niederkirchner had been garrison fencing master at Miskok as well as being the fencing master in all of the clubs in three small towns neighboring to Miskok. In the summer of 1939 he trained the Hungarian Olympic Fencing Team at the Officers Fencers Club in Budapest.

Did you know that Federal Judge Harold Medina, who presided at the recent trial of 11 leaders of the Communist Party, was captain of the Princeton Fencing Team?

Schedule of All-Eastern Championship

1950

Thurs. Feb. 2 7 P.M.	WOMEN'S FOIL TEAM—Final Rounds. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Entry fee \$4.80 per team. A.F.L.A. Medals. Fencers Club.
Sun. Feb. 5 12 Noon	FOIL TEAM—Final Rounds. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Entry fee \$4.80 per team. A.F.L.A. Medals. New York Athletic Club Gymnasium.
Sat. Feb. 11 12 Noon	ELECTRICAL EPEE TEAM—Final Rounds. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Entry fee \$7.80 per team. A.F.L.A. Medals. Fencers Club.
Sun. Feb. 12 12 Noon	SABRE TEAM—Final Rounds. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Entry fee \$4.80 per team. A.F.L.A. Medals. New York Athletic Club Gymnasium.
Thurs. Feb. 16 7 P.M.	WOMEN'S FOIL—Semi-finals and Finals. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Divisional qualifiers to compete. Entry fee \$1.60 for divisional entries, 60 cents for non-divisional entries. A.F.L.A. Medals. Fencers Club.
Sun. Feb. 19 12 Noon	FOIL—Semi-finals and Finals. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Divisional qualifiers to compete. Entry fee \$1.60 for divisional entries, 60 cents for non-divisional entries. A.F.L.A. Medals. New York Athletic Club Gymnasium.
Sat. Feb. 25 12 Noon	ELECTRICAL EPEE—Semi-finals and Finals. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Divisional qualifiers to compete. Entry fee \$2.60 for divisional entries, \$1.60 for non-divisional entries. A.F.L.A. Medals. Saltus Club.
Sun. Feb. 26 12 Noon	SABRE—Semi-finals and Finals. All-Eastern Intermediate Championship. Divisional qualifiers to compete. Entry fee \$1.60 for divisional entries, 60 cents for non-divisional entries. A.F.L.A. Medals. New York Athletic Club Gymnasium.
Sun. May 14 12 Noon	THREE WEAPON INDIVIDUAL — All-Eastern Championship. President's Medals. Entry fee \$1.60. New York Athletic Club.

Bout Committee: Dr. James H. Flynn, Chairman

Michigan

Results of Competitions
**PLATT HANDICAP TOURNAMENT
FOR WOMEN**

1.	C. Dorner
2.	S. Pickens
3.	R. Gazdak

SENIOR OUTDOOR SABRE

1.	B. Krieger
2.	H. Hayden
3.	J. Campoli

SENIOR ELECTRICAL EPEE

1.	R. Yasenchak
2.	H. Hayden
3.	G. Flynn

**WOMEN'S SUMMER OPEN
COMPETITION**

1.	C. Christensen
2.	S. Pickens
3.	M. Summerfield

THREE WEAPON INDIVIDUAL

1.	B. Krieger
2.	G. Flynn
3.	J. Campoli

WOMEN'S TEAM

Salle de Tuscan —	S. Pickens, J. Krieger, C. Christensen.
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MEN'S FOIL TEAM

Salle de Tuscan—	B. Krieger, G. Flynn, J. Campoli.
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**MICHIGAN INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT
(Men)**

Salle de Tuscan Team No. 2 —	G. Flynn, J. Campoli, P. Young.
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**MICHIGAN INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT
(Women)**

1.	J. Krieger
2.	M. Summerfield
3.	C. Christensen

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A.F.L.A. SCHEDULE—1950

Jan. 10. 7:30 P.M.—SABRE. Open. Entry fee 60 cents.
Jan. 14. 2:00 P.M.—THREE WEAPON TEAM. Open. Entry fee 60 cents per man.
Mar. 30. 7:00 P.M.—EPEE. Individual Championship and qualifying round for Midwest and National Championships. Entry fee 60 cents.
Mar. 31. 7:00 P.M.—SABRE. Same as above.
Apr. 1. 2:00 P.M.—FOIL. Same as above.

All events at Huff Gym, Champaign, Ill.
Entries must be in writing to Estelle Atkin, P. O. Box 576, Station A, Champaign, one week prior to date set.

Professional Listings
JOHN C. MCKEE

Salle Cavaliers, Stage, Screen
1031 Cedar St., Santa Monica, Calif.

HANNIS FISCHER

North Shore Fencing Academy
5871 N. Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GAIL POTTER

FENCING ACADEMY
Buencamino, Aviles
Manila, Philippines

Bob Irwin

American Fencing joins the Pacific Coast in mourning the death of Bob Irwin, one of the greatest and most beloved figures in Western fencing.

Big (six foot-four), jovial Bob was for many years Chairman of the Southern California Division of the A.F.L.A. and a leading competitor in all three weapons. He was a member of the Faulkner Falcons and was considered one of the best epee men in the West. His services as a director were always in demand, and his fairness and excellent judgment gained for him the respect and friendship of all clubs and individuals.

He is survived by two children and his widow, nee Betty Powers, also a fencer of note.



Dr. Sam Winograd
President, Intercollegiate Fencing
Association, 1949.

Dr. Winograd, Faculty Manager of Athletics at C.C.N.Y., gained national fame in baseball and basketball but showed very active interest in intercollegiate fencing even before his election to the presidency of the oldest college fencing association. He graduated from C.C.N.Y. in 1936 and has had a meteoric rise in his profession. He served overseas during the War and received a direct field commission after two years in the ranks.

Illinois

Results of Competitions

OPEN FOIL — 12 Entries

1. L. Strauss Unattached
2. C. Corbett Unattached
3. R. Podlesak Unattached

OPEN ELECTRICAL EPEE — 13 Entries

1. D. Thompson U. of Chicago
2. D. Olander Northwestern U.
3. L. Turner U. of Chicago

NOVICE FOIL — 31 Entries

1. S. Jacobs Unattached
2. R. Bright III. Inst. of Tech.
3. C. Jarolim Northwestern U.

OPEN SABRE — 11 Entries

1. J. Westley U. of Chicago
2. R. Grange U. of Chicago
3. D. Thompson U. of Chicago

Northern California

Results of Competitions

MEN'S HANDICAP FOIL — 10 Entries

1. J. Baker Halberstadt School of Fencing
2. A. Kirschner Funke Fencing Academy
3. M. Fratessa Funke Fencing Academy

WOMEN'S HANDICAP FOIL — 11 Entries

1. E. Endorf Halberstadt School of Fencing
2. F. Carter Halberstadt School of Fencing
3. P. Powers Halberstadt School of Fencing

WOMEN'S OPEN FOIL — 13 Entries

1. F. Carter Halberstadt School of Fencing
2. R. Hill Halberstadt School of Fencing
3. M. Joseph Unattached

MEN'S PREP FOIL — 14 Entries

1. W. Olson San Francisco State College
2. J. Robinson Funke Fencing Academy
3. S. Parrin Funke Fencing Academy

PREP SABRE — 3 Entries

1. F. Harradine University of California
2. L. Mebine Halberstadt School of Fencing
3. J. Sagen Unattached

MEN'S NOVICE FOIL — 14 Entries

1. J. Baker Halberstadt School of Fencing
2. K. Griffin University of California
3. W. Olson San Francisco State College

HERON TROPHY (5-man Teams) — 4 Entries

Won by the Halberstadt team: J. Adams, J. Baker, H. Cohen, L. Mebine, S. Steen.

ROMAINE TROPHY (5-woman Teams)

3 Entries

Won by the Halberstadt team: F. Carter, R. Hill, G. Isrin, G. Makabe, H. Mayer.

Collegiate Fencing

Fencing as a college sport probably commenced in the Service schools where, in its earliest days, it was undoubtedly considered an important part of the curriculum. Army, for its part, reports that "the beginnings of fencing at the Academy are lost in antiquity." From Annapolis we learn that "when the Naval Academy was founded in 1854, fencing was one of the three forms of exercise in which the then called 'Naval Cadets' participated. It was important, because the Navy was still using the cutlass in boarding enemy vessels and every man in the service, down to the lowest ratings, had to have fencing drill. Football, baseball and other big sports hadn't been heard of then."

THE INTERCOLLEGiate FENCING ASSOCIATION

By George L. Shiebler

The I.F.A. is the oldest college fencing association in the country. It was founded in 1894 and has held fifty-two annual championship events since that date, the only interruption being during the war years of 1944 to 1947 inclusive.

The Little Iron Man, symbolic of the foil team championship was put into competition in 1894 and was presented by the Racquet and Tennis Club. The Epee and Sabre team championships were not held until 1922 and 1923 respectively, and these are now awarded large cups known as the Grasso Trophies and donated by the present coach of Yale, Robert Grasso.

The Alumni Three-Weapon Trophy is awarded annually to the all-around team champions and has been in competition since 1923.

Dr. Sam Winograd is the current president of the association, and Asa S. Bushnell is the secretary-treasurer. All assignments of officials for dual meets for member school, as well as assignments for the I.F.A. championships are supervised by George L. Shiebler as Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

The following colleges are members of the I.F.A.: Army, C.C.N.Y., Columbia, Cornell, Hamilton, Harvard, M.I.T., Navy, N.Y.U., Pennsylvania, Penn State, Princeton, Rutgers, and Yale.



Alvar Hermanson
Chairman, NCAA Rules Committee

Mr. Hermanson is coach of the University of Chicago. He accompanied the 1936 Olympic Team to Berlin and since his return has done much to raise the level of fencing in the Midwest. His epee pupils in particular have had an excellent record in national competition.

ADDITIONAL INTERCOLLEGiate SCHEDULE

JANUARY	AT
11 LAFAYETTE	TEMPLE
14 STEVENS	LAFAYETTE
FEbruary	
11 M.I.T.	STEVENS
LAFAYETTE	DELaware
18 LAFAYETTE	LEHIGH
25 HAVERFORD	LAFAYETTE
PACE	STEVENS
MARCH	
11 TRINITY	STEVENS
18 DREW	STEVENS
25 PATERSON STATE	STEVENS

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*Merry Christmas
and
Happy Fencing in the
New Year*

New York

WOMEN'S PREP — 19 Entries

Miss Balint, Rohdes Academy, suffered only one defeat in the final of nine to win. Miss Roth (unatt.) was second and Miss Zivanow (Turn Verein) third.

Entries

Balint (Rohdes Academy); Jancu, Santini, Zivanow (Turn Verein); Boyce, Buschman, Carlini (Hunter); Bevelacqua, Cappello, Murad, Pizzarelli, Rubin (Paterson Teachers); Hardiman (Snyder HS); Sobel (Actors Fencing Club); Beaumel, Katzman, Mokarry, Roth, Zucker (unattached).

PREP FOIL — 35 Entries

This first competition for men was won by Naber, Boys High, after a four-way tie. Thomas, NYU, Schecter, Saltus, and Hemmendinger, B. C., placed in that order.

Entries

Naber, Taylor (Boys High); Berkowitz, Cusumano, Dallinger, Gelenter, Haines, Rosenberg, Thomas (NYU); Schecter (Saltus); Dattner, Hemmendinger, Schnell (BC); Haske (TV); Colne, Krogel, Nisbett, Statos, von Nurdoff (Columbia); Ackerman, Byrom, Cacupardo, Gadowski (CCNY); Gillis, Militaire (Santelli); Buchalter (Sword); Kaeyer, Goude (Riverdale); Flatow, Shear (Centre); Aiello, Lum, Magarelli (unatt.); Fischer (Hunter).

WOMEN'S NOVICE — 26 Entries

Miss Sokol, Hunter College, was undefeated in the final round of nine. Miss Doershuk, Fencers Club, and Miss Green, NYU, placed second and third.

Entries

Unfortunately we received only the list of finalists, who were: Carline, Greenstein, Sokol (Hunter); Doershuk, Goldin, Resnick (Fencers Club); Green (NYU); Balint (Turn Verein); Sobel (unattached).

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